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JOB PRINTING executed with neutness, cheapness, and decepately.

TOYERTISEMENTS renewed every morning.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING BOWBRY THEATRE, Bowery-GREEN BUSHES-DUM

BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Metamora-The BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-RATHER Ex-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-BEN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery-Equestrian OBRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad-

PELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444

New York, Sunday, March 7, 1852.

Summary of this Morning's News. Mr. Davis, a free soil whig, of Massachusetts, yes

terday took occasion, in the House of Representa bives, to reply to the extraordinary charges recently made against him by Mr. Rantoul, a free soil demo end, of the same State. It will be recollected that on the previous occasion, Mr. R. pretty effectually need up Mr. D. This time the latter returned the compliment; and now that nothing more pemains of the two gentlemen than the Kilkenny ente left of each other, after a similar battle m which there was about an equal amount of principle at stake, it is to be hoped that the business of the House will not be disturbed by any more caterwauling. But as the dignified members of Congress seem to be especially edified with this particular kind of sport, and as Mr. Rantoulon rather what Mr. Davis left of him-was seen to be taking notes, it is feared that their remnants will be once more pitted against each other before the section is over. What is the matter with the politicians? No two of a family are able to agree. The whigs quarrel with each other, the democrats wrangle with democrats, and now, even the freeseilers have got to telling the truth, and calling each other's principles black. Our Albany correspondent informs us that another

attempt was yesterday made to get up a "Snowsterm" in the Assembly; but the whigs, being very warm, thawed the democrats out of the House, and wish them the hopes of Mr. Snow. The whigs had a majority of ten on assembling-consequently they called up the motion to re-instate the Colonel in his seat. This movement excited the suspicions of the democrats, who vamosed very speedily, leaving the Reuse without a quorum. In this they merely balanced accounts with the whigs, who acted in a simihar manner on Friday week. The Sergeant-at-arms drammed the city for absentees, but it was of no the game had got the start of him, and effectually cluded pursuit until the time of adjournment Telegraphic despatches were forwarded to those who were granted leave of absence on Friday, indications are that there will be considerable of a storm in the Assembly to-morrow.

Several additional bills for the relief of canal conbactors were yesterday passed in the State Senate The bill to authorize the election of one Coroner in each Senatorial district of this city, was passed by the committee, and will undoubtedly become a law An excellent move.

The Southern Rights Convention, in Alabama, adjourned on Friday, after a session of two days. The proceedings are said not to amount to much Besolutions were passed against intervention, and to the effect that the compromise acts of Congress could not longer be regarded as an issue, but that it was necessary to guard the future.

Bela Badger, who, some years ago, figured as one of the prominent whigs of Pennsylvania, died in the Priends' Insane Asylum, Philadelphia, yesterday morning.

A most heart-sickening tragedy was enacted in Paltimore yesterday morning. James White, rendered a maniac by liquor, cut the throats of two of his children, fired the house, and finished his sanguipary work by cutting his own throat. When the are was extinguished, the charred bodies of the father and offsyring were found amid the ruins. What an awful warning to those who indulge too freely in strong drink! James McBride, who killed his brother in a drunk

en quarrel, over a card table, a few weeks since, i undergoing his trial in Philadelphia. A hearing in the case of the two Polanders, who are supposed to have murdered the young pedlar, will be had in Philadelphia to-morrow. One of the servants on board the Canard steam-

ship America, was yesterday arrested for smnggling some four or five thousand dollars worth of lace.

We understand that a very successful experiment was yesterday made, at Ponghkeepsie, with the electro-magnetic engine. If this is true, the new discovery will probably supersede steam, as a motive power, in a very few years.

MR. WEBB AND THE WEBSTER MEETING-A "ROUSER," AND A "SETTLER."-The extraordinary outhusiasm of Mr. Webb, of the Courier, at the Webster demonstration, is positively refreshing. He says the meeting, though " not a settler, was a rouser" but we undertake to say it was both a "rouser" and a "settler." It was a "rouser," as far as the call was concerned-ten thousand six hundred names to the call-and it was a "settler" at the meeting, which occupied about half the limits A man will sign almost anything to be advertised in a complimentary movement to a great man; but to turn out to a mass meeting is quite a different thing. That duty was left to the masses, and the masses didn't come. The weather was a little cloudy, and perhaps they were afraid it might rain. It was fortunate that Choate was announced as one of the speakers, or it is likely the affair would have been as thinly attended as a charity sermon. Wall street "should never give it up so. Justice ought to be done to Mr. Webster. Let Barnum be chartered to give an exhibition of the powers of the fire annihilator in the Park, and let a Webster gathering be announced at the same time and place; and let everything be cut and dried, and the address and resolutions may be carried before a meeting of twenty-five thousand people. Thus two birds may be killed with one stone. The Presidential question may be settled for Mr. Webster, and the fire annihilator may be tested in a satisfactory public experiment. Such a meeting would, indeed, be a rouser and a settler. What says Mr. Webb!

MORE GALPRINISM-CONGRESS ON THE TRACK .-The late debates in the House of Representatives show that Congress is on the track of those Mexican and Florida claims. Mr. Secretary Corwin must prepare to answer a forthcoming committee in reference to a certain alleged interest of \$79,000 or \$80,000 in the Gardiner claim; and the whole appropriation and division and subdivision of that magnificent elaim of half a million will be only the more interesting to the "dear people" who foot the bills, if it should turn out a counterfeit-a clean sweep of half a million in hard cash from the Treasury at a single baul! The Swartwonters, under Van Buren, were small positions compared with the Galphins. Let us have a clean examination, and a good supply of cap. Nothing like rosp.

The Extinction of the Press in France. The organic decree of Louis Napoleon against the French press which we publish elsewhere in our columns-is a perfect curiosity as a State paper. At one fell swoop it not only destroys the miserable remnant that was left of the liberty of the press, but its very existence is, to all intents and purposes, annihilated. Let us see what this decree is.

It has two grand principles. In the first place, no newspaper, or journal, or periodical, can be published without the authority of Louis Napoleon; and secondly, there is the substitution of correctional jurisdiction for that of the jury, in trying political offences committed by the press. Witnesses will not be admitted; and the power is absolute of extinguishing any paper that may become obnoxious, or ever suspected by the government, or that dares even to hint dislike. A journal may be suppressed without previous condemnation, by decree of the executive This is far worse than the censorship that was so dreaded. No paper will be permitted, in the first instance, to exist, of which Louis Napoleon is not saisfied that it is friendly to his interests; and if it should turn out that he was deceived, or if the paper should change to an opposition journal, that moment it is demolished. It is forbidden to publish reports of trials for press offences, and the courts may prohibit publication of other trials. Then there is the enormous sum of 50,000 francs,

or about \$10,000, as caution money, which must be deposited as security to the government, for daily apers, and 30,000 francs for all others; and the publication of a paper without lodging the caution noney, or without the authority of the executive, subjects the offender to a fine of from 100f. to 2,000f. for each number, with imprisonment from one month to two years. But the most singular part of the decree is the prohibition of the circulation in France of newspapers published in foreign countries, unless authorized by the government, and paying the same stamp duties imposed on domestic papers, if not exempted under a diplomatic convention. The practical operation of this rule will be. if carried out, to prevent the introduction of all American and English newspapers in France, except those which flatter Louis Napoleon. This is worse than the rule of the Autocrat of Russia, which admit the newspapers of all foreign countries. In fact, since the beginning of the world, such a law was never promulgated against the press, and the code of Draco himself had nothing to match it Thus, with one breath the two great safeguards of human liberty-the press and trial by jury-are struck down together. To conduct a journal under such a decree would be a greater punishment than to be condemned to the galleys, and any man of independent spirit would rather earn his bread in the most menial employment, than submit to it.

This decree is the crowning tyranny of the despot -the cap of the chimax-the apex of the pyramid whose foundation was laid in the coup d'etat of the 2d of December last. The structure is now complete, and it will be looked upon in after ages as an extraordinary monument of human daring and ambition, having for its basis the weakness and frivolity of the French national character. It is the slave makes the tyrant; and after all, the dictator is not so much to blame as the people, who not only tolerate him, but have stamped the broad seal of their sanction upon his acts, by such a vote as was never given for any man seeking office before. They have ratified his despotism by seven millions and a half of suffrages, and the present measure is but the natural sequel of the drama, of which, however, we have not yet seen the denovement.

We read in ancient history, of a man named Eraestratus, who, in order to perpetuate his memory, set fire to the magnificent temple of Diana at Ephe us. The name of Louis Napoleon will be handed down to latest posterity in connection with the des ruction of the liberties of his country. There is ust one feature in his career that redeems it from uter infamy-it is its boldness. There is a dash of conrage about it that savors of the bearing of Napoleon the Great. It has been said by a distinguished French writer, that power is like a pyramid; whose top is reached by two kinds of men-one of them being like reptiles, who creep to their object, while the other kind take possession of it by a sudden, bold stroke, like the soaring flight of the eagle. It is evident that Louis Napoleon is of the latter class. Whether a swift arrow shall take him down from his " pride of place," or whether the imperial bird is destined o perch where he is till he dies a natural death, is a problem that remains to be solved. Certain it is but he has got rid of one dangerous influence against him-an opposition press; but it may turn out the end that it would have been better to have allow ed the journalists to give vent to their indignation in paper warfare, than that they should be "nursing their wrath, to keep it warm," and probably hatching some plot against his power, if not his life. This has been always the danger to tyrants, when they destroy the liberty of the press and suppress the right of public meeting and discussion. It was the stifling of the voice of the press that drove Charles X. from the throne of France, and produced the revolution in 1820, which resulted in making Louis Philippe "King of the French." It was the suppression of a banquet at Paris, at which it was intended to express opinions upon the government, that overthrew the Bourbon dynasty and sent Louis Philippe across the water to England, disguised in a pea jacket. It would be a curious result if this utter extinction of ournalism in France led to the overthrow of Louis Napoleon, and sent him, not over the channel, but perhaps over the river Styx. But it is wonderful low men can endure even the extremes of despotism. when they get used to it; and the French people seem to have become perfectly reconciled to their condition, consoling themselves with the reflection that they would be far worse off under a red repubican reign of terror. When they are satisfied with their master, "outside barbarians" have no right to fin d fault with him.

THE SQUABBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY .- The savage protest of the Cass delegates against the nomination of Mr. Buchanan by the Pennsylvania Convention, is but one case of a dozen of the squabbles and rank spirit of mutiny among the democracy. The disease which in 1848 was only sporadic, and mainly confined to New York, has become epidemic, and "runlike the cholera" all over the country. In Congresthe party is paralyzed from its internal dissensions in the far South they are wrangling like cats and dogs. If this sort of harmony continues, we shall have a beautiful row at Baltimore. They will meet n a row, and break up in a row; and the whigs, rallying upon Gen. Scott, will yet be able to run him We are not particularly anxious for his election; but he would be a splendid President for the newspapers. He would certainly be Casar or nothing, and would, in his imperial style, be very apt to have a new cabinet every month or two, and an extra session of Cogress at least every two years, to regulate the army and the intervention question. Let the unterrified democracy look to it. A half dozen of their candidates are determined to run. If they do, Scott will slip in between them, and Seward will be the cock of the walk. May the Lord preserve the Union!

OBATION ON THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF TRETO-TALISH.—On Tuesday evening next, in compliance with the wishes of a number of his acquaintances, Enoch E. Camp will deliver an oration at Metropolitan Hall, "Against the present unholy union of religious bigotry and State fanaticism to shackle American liberty." No doubt it will be a curious and interesting oration, full of fun, wit, and that peculiar style of popular eloquence for which Mr. amp is distinguished. His speech at the late antiiquer law meeting gave immense satisfaction, keeping the audience in a continual roar of laughter from beginning to end. The subject he has chosen for his oration opens a fine field for satire; and there is every probability that he will make "a holy show" of the bigots, fanasies, fools, and knaves, of " the holy alliance."

CHEVALIER WINOFF CASED AT LAST .- In the last Paris Assemblee Nationale, (Feb. 19,) we find the following: -

following:—
The following is from a Genoa journal of the 14th uit :—
Some curious debates have taken place within a few
days past, at the Tribunal of the First Instance. The
case was that of the illegal abduction of Miss G. C. Gaunble by M. Henry Wikoff, an American, who endeavored
to obtain a promise of marriage, or, failing in that, he desired at least to possess half her fortune. Louis vannand, a Frenchman, courier of the lady, and a Genosenamed Louis Cavallarie, were accused of being his accomplices. The last named was acquitted, and the two
others—Wikoff and Vannaud—were sentenced to prison
for fifteen months each.

Poor Chevalier Wikoff's career is stopped at last. An authentic history of his life, expedients, tricks, impostures, and queer doings, would be equal to any romance, from Don Quixotte to Tom Jones. When we were in Europe, last summer, the Chevalier was busily engaged in trotting about Philosopher Greeley to see the fashionable people of Paris. afterwards visited England, on a mission, as he said, to strike up a match between a daughter of Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, and Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome-not the Prince President. When in England, he thought also of doing a little of matrimony on his own account; but the lady would not consent. He prosecuted his suit, followed the fair one, and has got himself at last eaged, cribbed, confined" for fifteen months, with the loss of his prestige and position in the social and diplomatic affairs of the Old World. He professed perfect intimacy with Louis Napoleon, Lord Palperston, and all the distinguished men in Europe. In fact, the Chevalier frequently hinted that he was often employed by Palmerston and the American government to arrange difficult international disputes and carry on delicate political intrigues.

Chevalier Wikoff was a perfect original, in his own way-talented, polite, gentlemanly, unprincipled, unscrupulous, selfish, mean, diplomatic, sneaking, polished, cowardly, lying, imaginative, amusing, witty, scandalous, and full of talk of every kind. His authentic history, with all his corres pondence, would be worth ten thousand dollars for the copyright.

The Baltic.

The steamship Baltic, for Liverpool, detained by low vater on the bar, and delay in receiving Washington despatches, did not sail until 2 P. M. vesterday.

She took out 31 passengers, \$60,000 American gold

and £2,700 English sovereigns.

Among her passengers were Edward Lytton Bulwer, Esq. attache to the British Legation to United States, and L. Levy, bearer of despatches to London and Paris, &c. We learn that from 7 P. M. on Friday, to 7 A. M. ves terday morning, the Baltic received six hundred and thirty tens of coal, and three hundred tierces of flaxseed. Ry G A M she had 750 tons on board, besides all her stores, and was fully equipped for sea. The amount of coal she took away, including that remaining from her excursion, was 1,100 tons.

The expedition used in getting her fully appointed to encounter a voyage across the Atlantic at this early season of the year, reflects great credit upon the enterprise and energy of the directors of the company, as many persons well acquainted with such matters considered it impossi ble she could be got ready before noon to-day.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship Empire City, Captain Leeds, arrived yes-terday from New Orieans and Havana. The E. C. left Havana on the 1st March, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The steamship Ohio arrived at Havana on the 29th February, from Chagres; and was to sail again for Chagre immediately on the arrival of the Georgia from New

The Felcon arrived at Havana on the 1st inst. The Isabel sailed from Havana, for Charleston, on the 29th ult

Annexed is THE SPECIE LIST OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Lord & Taylor. \$26,500

Beebe & Co. 2985

Juan B. Lusat Sobrino. 600 Total.....\$30,085

We are indebted to Mr. James Gillender, the purser of the Empire City, for late items of intelligence.

City Intelligence.

Substance Boat.—On Friday afternoon, about one o'clock, Mr. Alexandre made a public experiment with his new submarine boat, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to the entire satisfaction of all who witnessed it. Among the great number of spectators was also Commodore Salter, who gave the word to "go down" and "come up." Mr. Alexandre, together with three other persons, went into the boat, and about ten minutes after the signal was given, the boat sunk to the depth of fifty feet, with no other communication with the surface but an electric teigraph, and remained under the water for about a quarter of an hour, when notice was given to rise, by quarter of an hour, when notice was given to rise, by means of the telegraph. In about three minutes after-wards the boat appeared suddenly on the surface of the water, to the great delight and astonishment of all the spectator—showing evidently, that Mr. Alexandre ha-perfect control over his vessel. The submarine best is, in shore, or departed of these of the fact is hearth and the spectator—showing, evidently, that Mr. Alexandre has perfect control over his vessel. The submarine best is, in shape, an elongated ellipse, 30 feet in length, and 10 feet in diameter at its greatest transverse section, and is wholly constructed of sheet iron, connected by rivets, and weighs about 24,000 pounds without ballast, and 78,000 pounds with ballast, on its sides, there are numerous orifices, filled with ball's eyes, for the admission of light; at the stern, it is provided with a propeller and rudder, by which the men in the interior, can propel and guide it without difficulty. The interior is divided into two separate compartments—one occupying two-fifts of the veswhich the men in the interior, can propel and guide it without difficulty. The interior is divided into two separate compartments—one occupying two-fifths of the vessel (which is called the cabin)—the other three-fifths being occupied by two large reservoirs, to which are attached two pairs of pumps, either for air or for water uses. The whole operation of the submarine boat depends upon the displacement of a certain quantity of condensed air, and in taking in or throwing off a greater or less body of water by means of the pumps. In descending, the water pumps are first called into play to force into the water chamber a sufficient quantity of water, so as to overcome the equilibrium which keeps the boat floating, and to sink it. After arriving at the bottom, so much of the condensed air in the reservoir is admitted into the cabin as to establish a balance between the pressure of the water and that of the atmosphere, thereby preventing the water of the riverfirm entering into the cabin when the two hatchways at the bottom of the vessel are opened. The equilibrium being established, the hatchways are then opened and the submarine soil is exposed to the workmen within, who then can operate either for mining rocks or fishing for pearls, etc. In reascending, just the amount of water requisite to sink the boat must be again expelled with the same pumps, when it will rise to the surface. If it is desired to ascend more rapidly, it will be sufficient to work the bolt by which the external ballast is thrown off, when the boat rises to the surface at the speed of ten feet a second. A crew consisting of from three to six wen, can hen the boat rises to the surface at the speed of ten feet second. A crew consisting of from three to six men, can main, without inconvenience, from four to seven hours remain, without inconvenience, from four to seven hours under water without it being necessary to ascend, as the nir which they breathe is purified by a pump which absorbs the carbonic acid gas, and evolves the oxygen in a condition favorable to the lungs. This boat can be conveniently employed in exploring the bottoms of rivers, askes and harbors, in Ishing for pearls in examining stanket vessels, in laying telegraph wires, etc.

SURKER VESSELS. In laying telegraph wires, etc.

A LEGAL RESCONTRE.—Two young limbs of the law not having the fear of the verdiet of the jury in the case of Willis against Forrest, before their eyes, bandled words, and ultimately exchanged blows in the passage leading to the Supreme Court, yesterday. The beliggerents were very much excited, and though no blood was drawn, it is expected that some marks and tokens will be visible for a few days to come. The cause of the first assault was one gentlemun having expressed a want of faith in the legal reputation of the other. Mr. Van Huren, who passed "the secne of action" shortly afterwards quaintly tremarked that there should be a law to inflict \$2.500 fms for every assault.

DELENTED SOLUTION MALE—The half past, five octook.

DETERMINE Mails - The half-past five o'clock and trein from Philadelphia, vertexity a very large mall train from Philadelphia, yesterday evening was de-tained about one and a half hour beyond its usual time, by the breaking of the locomotive, at Morrisville, Pa. No cars were broken, or any one hurt.

cars were broken, or any one hurt.

Sudden Dearin—A Strange Affair —Vesterday, a carriage drove up to the dwelling house. No. 163 Greenwich street, occupied by Daniel Jenkinson, and placed in the house, from the corriage, a Frenchman, believed to be about sixty years of age, whose name, at present, is unknown. The old man was taken into the house, and very soon after he complained of being cold, and wanted to be taken near the fire. The immates of the house sath him by a stove, and very soon after the old man fell down on the floor and expired. Coroner free was notified to hold an inquest on the body, and investigate the immediate came of death. There appears to be some mystery about the affair, which needs a thorough investigation.

hystery about the aftair, which needs a thorough investigation.

Vendot is the Case or John Gubby—Coroner Ives, vesterday, concluded the investigation in the case of John Gilroy, she came to his death in consequence of a bite on the arm inflicted by one Henry W. Hall, on Monday night last. The facts which led to the affray we noticed in vesterday's paper. The jury, on the facts elicited, rendered the following verdet:—"That the deceased earns to his death by a wound on the arm, bitten by Henry W. Hall, the death being accelerated by the intemperate habits of the deceased." No charge was brought by the jury against John Woods, who was liberated from custody by the Coroner. Hell has not yet been agreeted.

sentelligene enterie frava Co umbied at Harris

For the State at Large.
Wilson M'Candless, Robert Patterso Dist.

Dist.

1—Peter Logan,

2—George H. Martin,

3—John Miller,

4—F. W. Bockius,

5—R. McKay, 13-H. C. Eyer. 13—H. C. Eyer,
14—John Chayton,
15—Isease Robinson,
16—Henry Petter,
17—James Burnside,
18—Maxwell McCashin,
19—Joe. McDouald,
20—W. S. Callahan,
21—Andrew Burke,
22—William Dunn,
23—John S. McCalmont,
4—George R. Barret,
1758. 5—R. McKay,
5—A. Apple,
7—N. Strickland,
5—A. Peters,
9—Daniel Foster,
10—B. E. James,
11—John McReynolds,
12—P. Dumon,

James Campbell, Samuel W. Black, David R. Porter, J. Porter Brawley
A. H. Reeder,
Luther Kidder. Dist. 13—A. P. Wilson W. L. Dewar 1-Robert Tyler. 2—James C. Van Dyke.
Chambers McKibben.
3—8. D. Patterson.
John G. Brenner.
4—Peter Rambo,
Heary Leech.
5—J. B. Sterigere,
Jacob S. Yest.
6—C. W. Cooper.
James W. Wilson.
7—John N. Morrison,
P. F. Smith.

Leanc G. McKinley
10—Henry Welsh,
James Gerry,
16—8. E. Heneh,
A. S. Wilson,
17—George W. Brewer,
John Stewart,
18—R. P. Pienniken,
Isaac Hugus,
19—Job Mann,
J. M. Burrell,
20—Thos. Gunningham,
Robt Donnelson,
21—David Lynch,
Mathew J. Stewart,
22—Arnold Plumer, P. F. Smith. 8—Jas. L. Reynolds, Wm. Mathiot. 6-Chas. Kessler. W. M. Hiester 22—Arnoid Plumer.
James E. McFarland.
23—James L. Gillis.

W. M. Hiester, 10—J. L. Ringwalt, John F. Lord. 11—H. B. Wright, S. S. Winchester, 12—John Blanding, C. L. Ward. Joseph Y. James. 24—Alfred Gillmore.

12—John Blanding.

C. b. Ward.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention, without division:

Resolved. That this convention cordially approve and endorse the great democratic political principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the two last National Demoratic Conventions, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848, ad believe their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity, but essential to the preservation of the Union.

ratic Conventions, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848, ad believe their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity, but essential to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved. That the democratic party, in view of the present critical condition of the country, should now, more than ever, resort to the principles of its glorious founders, as furnishing the safest and survest guides and landmarks, and that among those of primary importance in the existing position of public affairs, we may enumerate—a strict construction of the powers granted by the several States to the federal government under the Constitution of the United States, and a denial to Congress of all dobutful powers; a sacred regard for the rights reserved to the States respectively, and to the people; an absolute non-interference by the several States and their citizens with the domestic institutions of each other; and a rigid economy and strict accountability in the expenditure of the public money drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation confining the appropriations made by Congress to national objects plainly authorized by the constitution.

Resolved. That the corner stone of the democratic party was securely and deeply laid during "the reign of terror." by the immortal patriots and statesmen, Jefferson and Madison, in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and in Mr. Madison's report; and that whenever the government departed from the spirit of these resolutions and this report, dangerous dissensions and injurious consequences to the country were the result.

Resolved. That the democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country, and we recognise no other. We rejoice to witness that the democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country and we recognise no other. We rejoice to witness that the democracy of the last Congress, have, for the sake of the Union, resolved to acquiesce in them as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous questions arising out of domestic slavery; and the democracy of t

one State.

Resolved. That we present James Buchanan as our can-Resolved. That we present James Buchanan as our candidate for the Presidency, with the full confidence that the democracy of our sixter States will concede to the Keystone State the honor to which the has so long been entitled, and which she has so long generously yielded; realous advocate of republican principles is not surpassed, lie is a consistent and uncompromising democrat, an able defender of the Jeffersonian doctrine of State rights, a focto the unconstitutional doctrine of centralization—the advocate of universal suffrage—the early, tried, and confidential friend and adviser of the immortal Jackson—the leading and successful opponent of dangerous national moreyed monopolies—the supporter of the economical administration of government—the friend and promoter of spriculture and commerce, of domestic manufactures and mechanics. The services of Mr. Buchanan in the cause of the party and of the country are recorded in the hearts of the people; and we believe that, with the executive branch of the government—in his hands, equal justice would be awarded to all the great interests of the would be awarded to all the great interests of the country, and our beloved Union be safe against the in-roads of foreign aggression and the dangers of intestine commention.

commotion.

Resolved. That the delegates elected by this convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote for him from first to last, and to use all fair and honorable means to

be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote for him from first to last, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved. That we congratulate our fellow citizens upon the successful termination of the late Gubernatorial contest; the election of his Excellency. William Bigler, as the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, has secured to the people an able, enlightened, honest and economical administration of the government, and redeems our glorious old Commonwealth from the disgrace which has been brought upon her by the late reckless and extravagant administration; that for the personal and uniting exertions of Gov. Bigler to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles during the late canvass—for his eloquent and state-manike discussion before the people, of the national issues, which made the late contest memorable and crifical for the country, and which conduced to the glorious result, the democracy of Pennsylvania and of the United States owe him a debt of gratitude equally difficult to be established or discharged.

Resolved. That all vacancies that may exist in the delegation at Paltimore, now selected, shall be filled by a majority of the whole number there present, and that the said delegation shall have full power and authority among themselves to regulate by whom and how their votes shall be given in the convention.

Resolved. That the President and two first Vice Presidents do nominate and appoint a State Central Committee, consisting of thyteen, and that they may announce

Resolved, That the President and two first the Presidents do nominate and appelut a State Central Committee, consisting of thirteen, and that they may announce the appointments before or after the adjournment of the CONNECTICIT-WING NOMINATIONS.—The Connecticut

State Convention was held at New Haven, on the and 5th instant.

The following named delegates to the National Conven-

tion are chosen —

Delegates at Large.

D. P. Tayler.

District Delegates.

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and capital. Resolved. That the measures passed by Congress in 1850, for the settlement of highly exciting sectional questions, were adopted upon the principle of mutual concession and compromise, and that they ought therefore to be maintained involate, and carried out in good faith by all sections of the country. Recoived. That we gratefully accord to President Fillmore and his distinguished cabinet the praise of conducting his administration upon truly mational principles with high ability, integrity and wisdom.

The Conservation

ing las administration upon truly national principles with high ability, integrity and wisdom.

The Connecticut Democratic State Connection—
This convention met at New Haven on the 3d inst., and chose the following delegates to represent the democrats of Connecticut in the Baltimore Convention—

Delegates at Large,
William P. Burrell,
District Delegates,
District Delegates,
1—February H. Hyde,
2—Minott A. Osborn, 4—Frederick Chittenden,
The following resolutions were adopted by the convention—

Received. That the principle of a strict construction of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States, forms a fundamental part of the creed of the American democracy, and that the application of this radical principle will maintain in their integrity the rights of the States, will furnish the most effectual anti-dote against the centralizing tendencies of the federal government, and will preserve the constitution and the Union, making a confederacy of States equal to the task of bearing peaceable sway over the North American continent. inent.

Resolved. That on the great questions which have been

Resolved. That on the great questions which have been at better the people, the victory of democratic principles has been zo signal and decisive that neither Mr. Filmore nor his predecessor have ventured to recommend the favorite measures of their political supporters; and even on the tariff question the present Excentive, while suggesting some changes in the present law, enters his protest equint a high tariff, lest he should be considered as belonging to the forest remains of his perty. Resolved, that the democratic party of this country is essentially from its principles and its component elements, the true Union party—abstaining from the exercise of doubtful powers on the part of the federal gavernment, and upholding the rights of the States, it has preserved the integrity of our political institutions; that it

has ma intained the honor, developed the power, extended the area, and promoted the prosperity of the republic; and that we will, therefore, lead our utmost aid to plant-again the old democratic flag upon the executive depart-ments at Washington, where as the representative of a seund and healthy majority of the American people, it has been accustomed to float over a prosperous and united

has been secusioned to float over a prosperous and united scountry.

Resolved. That the democracy of Connecticut, acting through their State conventions, have never, amid all the excitement which has prevailed for some years past, given the slightest aid or comfort to sectional animosity; that they have passed no resolution at war with the creed of the national democracy; and that having last year fully expressed their acquiescence in the compromise measures of Congress, they can now proudly point to their official proceedings, for a series of years, as unstained by faunticism, and embracing principles as broad as the Union.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully shide by the decision of the democratic convention, which is to meet in Battimore in June next; and that from whatever quarter of the Union the nominee may be selected, we piedge him in advance the entire and hearty support of the Connecticut democracy.

Religious Intelligence.

Second Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Green and Mercer streets.—Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Philadelphia.

First Universalist Society, at University Medical College, Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.—Rev. H. Jewell, of Cincinnati. Morning and afterneon. Presbyterian Congregation St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson streets—Rev. John Little. Morning

and evening.

Dwight Congregational Society, Sixth street, between Second and Third avenues. Sermon by the pastor, in the merning.
Chatham Hail, No. 5 Chatham square (Universalist)—

morning.
Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham square (Universalist)—
Rev. W. S. Balch. Afternoon.
St. Bartholomew's Church. Lafayette place. Sermon to young mem—Rev. Mr. Cooke. Evening.
Thirtoenth street Presbyterian Church. between Sixth and Seventh avenues—Rev. Mr. Bertram, Missionary to St. Helena. Evening.
Fourth Congregational Church. Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Discourse to young people—Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D.D. Evening.
Baptist Tabernacle, Second avenue, near Teath street—Rev. Edward Lathrop. Evening.
Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Staunton street—Rev. Dr. Schroeder. Subject—History and character of the various English translations of the Bible. Evening.

Supreme Court.

Before Ron. Judges Edwards. Mitchell and Roosevelt.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN JUDGES EDMONDS AND

THE DIFFEMENCE RETWEEN JUDGES EDMONDS AND ROOSEVELT.

MARCH 6.—Wm. Titus vs. Chas. M. Hay.—This was a motion on an appeal from the order of Judge Roosevelt, made on the third instant, annuling that of the 28th uit, by Judge Edmonds, which overruled the original judgment in the cause. The question of the legality of these orders came up for argument. Mr. George White for the appellant, maintained the legality of the position assumed by Judge Edmonds, and proceeded to state the circumstances.

orders came up for argument. Sar. George winte for the appellant, maintained the legality of the position assumed by Judge Edmonds, and proceeded to state the circumstances.

Judge Roosevelt interrupted, saying that counsel was not quoting his opinion correctly, and proceeded to state his view of the case. The grounds of his last decision were these:—First, it was a very grave question whether a Judge of the Supreme Court, after he had been selected according to law to act as a Judge in the Court of Appeals, could preside in the Supreme Court. The second point was—that supposing that question out of the way, it was not competent for any Justice of the Supreme Court proper to review collaterally the act of this court and call in question the set of another Judge, and declare it void. The decision of this Court was, that whatever may be the merits of this question, it was not competent for a Judge of this court collaterally to review it. The third point was this—admitting both these matters, supposing a Judge had power collaterally to sit in judgment on the act of his co-qual Judge, that in fact the error was committed by him, and not by the Judge whose conduct he criticised. Therefore the order was declared void and inoperative, and the original decree directed to be restored.

Mr. White admitted the general correctness of this resume, and proceeded to argue on the legality and validity of Judge Edmonds' order, and cited, in support thereof, sections 267-8 and 272 of the New Code, and the Judiciary act of 1847, vol. 1 and sec. 80, and other authorities. Mr. Ambrose L. Jordan replied—If Judge Edmonds could vacate Judge Roosevelt's order of the previous special term, and had the power to do it, then it would follow, as a matter of course, that, at a subsequent term. Judge Roosevelt would have the power to vacate his order, and the absurd position in which the court would find itself involved, if things of this kind were found to be according to law. It would be a game of shuttlecock between justices in special ter

tinued to contend that the order of Judge Edmonds, in vacating the judment of Judge Roosevelt, was glaringly wrong.

Judge Mitchell said that he thought he knew enough of the matter from Judge Edmonds, to say that he did not reverse the decision of Judge Roosevelt. The question was whether the judgment had been valid, and he entered it in that way?

Mr. Jordan—It was a reverse in point of practice, and the qestion was, did Judge Roosevelt put his decision in writing? He did not, because, instead of writing it himself, he looks down upon the clerk, and says, enter so and so; and in the next place, did Judge Roosevelt file the decision? All that that means is, did Judge Roosevelt enter the judgment upon the proper archives of the court? Another question arose whether a Judge of the special term has a right to set saide an order entered in a case, or in other words, whether a Judge, sitting in a case, or in other words, whether a Judge has a right to vacate a judgment of a Judge, sitting as a court also; or whether a Judge has a right to vacate a judgment of a Judge, sitting with co-ordinate jurisdiction? He presumed that there was no lawyer would attempt to say he had. He denied that Judge Edmonds or any other Judge had a right to review the decision. A court of appellate above had the right, and it was unnecessary to refer to authorities on that subject; but it would lead to the most pernicious consequences, if one Judge of the special term was allowed to review the judgment of another Judge of a special term. The 278th section of the code states that the judgment of a judge at special term is not subject to the review of the general term. Special term is not subject to the review of the general term. Counsel referred to the sixth judiciary article, which states that the judge of the Court of Appeals shall hold no other office of public trust; and the judges of the Supreme Court shall hold no other office of public trust; and the judges of the Supreme Court shall hold no other office of public trust. Counsel referred to the sixth judiciary article, which states that the judge of the Court of Appeals shall hold no other office of public trust; and the judges of the Supreme Court shall hold no other office of public trust. Now, Judge Edmonds claims that, while he is judge of the Court of Appeals, he may come down here and do the duties of a judge of the Supreme Court. When the constitution was framed, it was not contemplated that we should have had gentlemen of the capacity to perform this double duty, and while we must forego all the advantages of having a judge of the Court of Appeals coming down here to decide in our Supreme Court, we must remember that it is so ordered in the constitution. Judge Edmonds is either a judge of this Court or he is not. He cannot hold the two offices, because the constitution declares he cannot. After some further remarks from Mr. Jordon, Mr. White briefly replied, and the decision of the Court was reserved.

Superior Court. fore Chief Justice Oak

CHARGE OF INSULTING FEMALES-IMPUNITY FOR

Before Chief Justiee Oakley

CHARGE OF INSULTING FEMALES—IMPUNITY FOR

THE OFFENCE.

March 5.—Thomas Hope w. William C. Marshall, John
Nelson, and James Irring.—The plaintiff in this case counplains that, on the 12th of June, 1851. the defendant, W.
C. Marshall, aided and abetted by the other defendants,
entered the house of the plaintiff at Harlem, and, without
any provocation, beat and severely maltreated him with
his fist, and with glass bottles and decanters; knocked
him down senseless, cut his head and face in a shocking
manner, and so injured him, that for many days his life
was despaired of. He also alleges that Nelson and Irving
stimulated and encouraged Marshall in his attack, and
plaintiff claims \$5.000 damages. For the defendant, Marshall, it was contended that he was not aided or abetted
by Nelson and Irving; but that, on the day previous to
the alleged assault, the wife of the defendant Marshall,
and her sister, went to Harlem, for the purpose of visiting a female relative; that not finding her at home,
they stepped into the house of the plaintiff, which
is a house of public accommodation, and called for
some lemonade; that the plaintiff attended in person,
and brought lemonade with spirits in it, which the iadies
had not ordered. After waiting a few minutes, they
started to go away, and when about to leave they (particularly Mrs. Marshall) were grossly insulted by the
plaintiff, who attempted to take improper liberties with
them. On their return home they exhibited the greatest
grief, and informed Mr. Marshall of what had transpired,
and he accordingly, on the day of the alleged assault,
went to the plaintiff shouse for the purpose of having an
explanation with him. On being confronted with the
plaintiff, the defendant was no longer master of his feelings, and struck the plaintiff at any disadvantage, and that
he had ample opportunity to defend himself. The defendants had any participation in the affray; and he submitted that the defendant was no longer master of his feelnew than w

Marshall, but acquitted the other defendants.

Police Intelligence.

The Mether hes found her Children.—Some two or three weeks since we noticed the application of a Mrs. Best before the Police Court, for ald to assist her in discovering the whereabouts of her long lost children, whom she had not seen for nearly six years past. We set forth the circumstances in our previous account, which we now state briefly—that the two children, both girls. had been placed in the charge and custody of a man named Clements, the mother leaving the city at the time for New Orleans to meet her husband. A few months after her arrival there, the husband died, and Mrs. Best was taken down sick for several months and thereby unable to return. Clements, instead of taking care of the children as he professed to do, he, in about a month after, conveyed both the children to the Police Court at the Tombs, where some lady saw them, and as they were represented to be orphans by Clements, the lady took them under her charge, and frem one place to another they were ultimately conveyed from the city and have now been discoverd. The youngest one the mother obtained at a small village near Utica, and returned to this city on Friday last with her. The other child is now Kving in Ohio, and said to be in the family of an ex-flovernor of that State. She will also be restored to the riong despairing parent.

For over two years past, the mother has been in active search for her children and failed to accertain their whereabouts, until the facts and circumstances relating to the affair were published in child is journed, and the result has been the restoration of the children to the affaired to the ridge care.

A Dishonest Sevent,—Officer Looker, of the Fifteenth

other,
A. Dishawest Sevent,-Officer Looker, of the Fiftmenth ward police yesterday attested a colored man named Wm. Jenkins, a servant in the family of Mr. Flender, No. 143 Eighth street, on a charge of stealing from his employer money amounting to nearly \$100, taken at various times. The accused was conveyed before the magistrate, who examilted kim to prison for trial.

Bewery Tritaria.—Hamblin continues as unitying 48 ever in his exertions to please the public, and we are huppy to perceive that they are nightly giving very substantial proofs of their appreciation of his selections. The bill of entertainment which he offers for to-morrow evening, comprires the entertaining drama of "Green Bushes." in which Eddy, Tilton. Goodall, and Miss Fanny Wallack, will appear; and the favorite piece of the "Dumb Savoyard and his Monkey," with Cony and Taylor in the cast.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest, the distinguished buoriean tracedian is announced to appear in his great Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Forrest, the distinguished American tragedian, is announced to appear in his great character of Matamora, in the renowned tragedy of that name to morrow evening. He will be supported in the other leading characters by Conway, Barry, and Mme. Ponisi. Those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable scats, should by all means procure them early to-morrow morning, as the theatre is sure to be filled in every available part. The fine farce of the "Guardian Angel," will be the terminating feature.

ble part. The fine farce of the "Guardian Angel," will be the terminating feature.

Be ROO'S THEATRE.—Briton advertises a splendid performance for to-morrow evening, comprising two new pieces, a popular comedictta and a langhable farce, in which all the leading members of his company will appear, namely, "Rather Excited." the "J. J.'s." A Duel in the Dark." and the "Happiest Day in my life." Such irresistibly amusing pieces cannot fail to attract a densely crowded assemblage.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Purdy announces another new feature for to-morrow evening, styled the "Magic Deer," the scenery, machinery, properties, appointments, and costumes are all new and of a very costly description, and the cast embraces many of the principal members of the company, together with the appearance of Mrs. W. G. Jones. The other pieces are the nautical drama of "Beir the Bontswain," and the laughable farce of "Wigs and Widows."

the Boatswain," and the laughable farce of "Wigs and Widows."

Barsum's Museum.—This elegant establishment was very well attended during the past week and the performances were received with much delight and enthusiasm. To-morrow afternoon, the popular drama of the "Crock of Gold" will be represented, together with Antipodean Feats; and the very fine fairy piece entitled "Cherry and Fair Star," will be given in the evening, with Prof. McCornick's feat of inverted pedestrianisms which is the delight and admiration of every one.

Bowers Cheus.—This spacious and favorite establishment continues to be filled nightly; but this is not to be wondered at, for Sands & Company are untiring in their endeavors to produce first class equestrian entertainment, regardless of labor or expense. The programme advertised for to-morrow evening, embraces many of the best features of the arena.

Chibisty's Minstrukls.—This company, as usual, were

catures of the arena.

Christy's Minstriels.—This company, as usual, were honored with large assemblages last week, and their performances throughout created the utmost delight. The pregramme for to-morrow evening comprises vocal and instrumental pieces, wittleisms burlesquees, and dancing. Of course, the hall will be filled to overflowing.

Woon's Minstriels.—This band of Ethicopian delinest cors attracted crowded houses at every performance during the past week, who expressed great delight and admiration. Wood has evidently hit the mark by engaging Horn and Wells and if he continues to manage with the same indefatigable energy as he has evineed already he must succeed. The programme for to-morrow evening is excellent.

TEMPLE OF THE MUSES.—This establishment has been very well attended since its opening. The performance consists of negro minstrelsy, and an exhibition of statuary by living models.

People's Lectures .- The Eleventh Lecture of the course will be given on Tucsday evening next, in the Theomacle, by the Rev. Wm. Patton, of Hartford. Subject: The Natural History of the Loafer. Ticket 12% cents, to be had at 131 Nassau street, and at the door. Doors open at half past six o'clock. Lecture commences at bair past everge.

Professor Williams will give Three Lea-tures this week, at Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall, on Mental Alchemy, viz., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur-day evening, at 73, o'clook. Admission, 25 cente; children, half price.

"English Mutton" served up this day, at 2 o'clock, precisely, at KEEFE'S Restaurant, No. 504 Broadway.

Genin's Spring Style of Hats were intro-duced on Saturday, the 14th February. Gentlemen in want of a Hat, superior in style and quality, are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway. New Spring Delaines and Barage Delaines, of very elegant styles and desirable colors, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, as may also new spring Ginghams, and French Frinted Muslin, at one shilling a yard; and new and choice spring Ribbons, at about half their peak

Shirts and Mathematics.—It may seem atrange that mathematical ecience should have anything to do with shirt making, but it is nevartheless a fact that Green, No. I Astor House, manufactures Shirts that fit with a degree of perfection heretofore unknown, by means of a system of cutting founded upon mathematical calculations.

Beauty, Booty, and Utility, is the Mette at BROOKS' new York Boot and Shoe Emperium, No. 15a Fulton street, the cheapest place in the city to get a good article of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., &c., At the Emperium can be found every style to be thought of—double sole, water proof, cork sole, dress, and patent leather Beots. Over Shoes, leather and rubber, of ever description. No. 15a Fulton street, six doors from Broadway.

California.-Persons of healthy constitue California. Persons of mealthy constitute tions, about to proceed to California, to travel or reside, ear effect an insurance on their lives at an extra premium of two per cent for the former, or one per cent for the latter, at the National Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of London. No. 7 Grand street, Jersey City. A guarantee fund vested in American trustees. All claims payable in New York. Medical officers in attendance daily. For rates of premium and general information, apply as above.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent.

Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy.-The great fired side Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, 386 Breadway, and druggists generally.

For six years it has plod its useful way-For six years it has plod its neefal wayit is a "household word." The mind in the enterprise in
honest—the imagination that sings its praises is clean.
The quack who rushes in breathless haste to acquire a fortune, and lose a conscience, filling the world with foul precedents, and attaining a dirty grandeur and miserable end,
cannot see its narrow path of rectitude which it has pursued from the start—avoiding the broad road of "clever"
chicanery, which a certain transcendentalist calls "public
spirit,") which is as plain to the writer of this as daylighe,
with all its concernitants of ill gain, wealth, and notoriers. with all its concomitants of ill gain, wealth, and notoriety. Yes, Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy is anow six years old, and have been in the "mouths of wises censure" whitees the certiscates from Clay, Van Buren, Benton, Gen. Taylor, and many other eminent mea, certifying to its efficacy in case of coughs, colds, and other pulmonary complaints, in their early stages. There is no empiric vocabulary required of all the diseases that fissh is heir to, to use as a subterfuge to deceive the insane sick. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, 366 Breadway, and by druggists generally.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is without exception or reservation the very best ever inventee; equally celebrated in GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckler, sallowness, doaps, chaffer, roughness, &c., Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walkse, atreet, near Broadway; and Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Phalon's New Spring Style of Hair Cutting

New principle in Hair Cutting.—Clean Hair Brushes for
all by the basket full—afteen of the best artists in America

new systems—new styles. A new era in Hair Cutting,
cellipses anything before dreamed of in New York, at

PHALON'S Crystal Palace, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, to prevent baldness, and to restore hair that has fallen off, or become thin, and to cure sourfor dandruff, for invest it with such a brilliant gloss and permanent curl. For sale at 197 Broadway, and all the drug stores in every city and town in America. Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the

hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color and has no bad edor. It is applied, or sold, at PHALON'S Wig and Touped Manufactory, IP, Broadway. For sale in the city and country hydruggists cenerally. Hair Dye .- Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair so whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderful case and certainty with which this favorite and old established Hair Dye performs is astonishing. It is for sale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Textory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the

Phalon's Wigs and Toupees .- We would call the attention of persons requiring wigs, to a recent im-provement. The same was awarded a silver medal for the arest premium at the last fair. They can be seen at E. PHA-LON'S Wig and Hair Dye Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of

Wigs and Toupees-Batchelor's new style of Wigs are prenounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article, should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy the address.

MONEY MARKET. SATURDAY, March 6-6 P. M. The stock market was not so buoyant to-day, and

transactions were to a more moderate extent. At the first board, Eric Raliroad fell off 1/2 per cent; Harlem, 1/2; Long Island, 14; Norwich and Worcester, 16; Stoning-ton, 14. For several days past, Delaware and Hudson has been quiet, no stock having been offered in the market. There was a small sale to-day at a decline of three per cent from previous sales. The appearance of the stock market, on the whole, to-day, was by no means oucouraging It seems to be hard work to keep up the ex-The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

this port to-day, amounted to \$91,207 93; payments, \$87,-497 61-belance, \$2.354.193 53.

The steamship Baltic, for Liverpool, did not earry out o much specie as was anticipated. Engagements had been made for a much larger shipment, but most of it was withdrawn at a late hour. The total exports for the week, was as annexed;-

Shiphers of Specif raom the Poat of New York Steamer Win, Penn, Chagres, Am. gold. \$256. Ship Mercury, Havre. do. 6.5. Do. do. Am. silver. 15.0 Do. do. Mex. dollars. 15.0 Steamer Baitic Liverpool, Am. gold. 600 Do., do. Eng. gold. 1330 Total Feb. 28 to March 6. \$132.568
Previously reported. 6.420.50E Total for 1852.... \$6,553,069 The receipts for the week ending this day have been quite as large as the experis and it will require heavy

hipments for the remaining three weeks of this month to swell the aggregate to that of January or February. and Reading Railroad, during the week ending the 4th

The amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia